

FEE

2. Excrement. The symptoms of such a conffitution are a four fmell in their feces. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

FE'CULENCY. } *n.f.* [*feculentia*, Latin.]

1. Muddiness; quality of abounding with lees or sediment.

2. Lees; feces; sediment; dregs.

Pour upon it fome very strong lee, to facilitate the separation of its feculencies. *Boght.*

Whether the wilding's fibres are contriv'd
To draw th' earth's purest spirit, and refist
Its feculence, which in more porous flo-cks
Of cyder plants finds passage free. *Philips.*

FE'CULENT. *adj.* [*feculentus*, Lat. *feculent*, French.] Foul; dreddy; excrementitious.

But both his hands, most filthy *feculent*,
Above the water were on high extant,
And fain'd to wafh themfelves ineffectually,
Yet nothing cleaner were for him intent. *Fairy Queen.*

We may affirm them to be to the body as the light of a candle to the grofs and *feculent* meat, which as it is not pent up in it, fo neither doth it partake of its ftench and impurity. *Glanv. Apology.*

FE'CU'ND. *adj.* [*fecundus*, Latin; *fecund*, Fr.] Fruitful; prolific.

The more fickly the years are, the lefs fecund or fruitful of children alfo they be. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

FE'CU'NDATION. *n.f.* [*fecundo*, Latin.] The act of making fruitful or prolific.

She requir'd thefe plants as a medicine of *fecundation*, or to make her fruitful. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. vii. c. 7.

To make FE'CU'NDIFY. *v.a.* To make fruitful; to make prolific. *Ditt.*

FE'CU'NDITY. *n.f.* [from *fecund*; *fecundité*, French]

1. Fruitfulness; quality of producing or bringing forth in great abundance.

I appeal to the animal and vegetable productions of the earth, the vast numbers whereof notoriously testify the extreme luxuriance and *fecundity* of it. *Woodward's Nat. Hift.*

2. Power of producing or bringing forth.

Some of the ancients mention fome feeds that retain their *fecundity* forty years; and I have found, from a friend, that melon-feeds, after thirty years, are beft for railing of melons. *Ray on the Creation.*

He could never create fo ample a world, but he could have made a bigger; the *fecundity* of his creative power never growing barren, nor being exhausted. *Bentley's Sermons.*

FED. Preterite and participle paff. of *To feed*.

For on the graffy verdure as he lay,
And breath'd the freedom of the early day,
Devouring dogs the helpless infant tore,
Fed on his trembling limbs, and lapp'd the gore. *Pope.*

FE'D'ARY. *n.f.* [*fedus*, Latin, or from *fedum*.] This word, peculiar to *Shakespeare*, may fignify either a confederate; a partner; or a dependant.

Damn'd it paper!
Black as the ink that's on thee, fenfelefs bauble!
Art thou a *fedary* for this act, and lookeft
So virgin-like without? *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

FE'D'ERAL. *adj.* [from *fedus*, Latin.] Relating to a league or contract.

It is a *federal* rite betwix God and us, as eating and drinking, both among the Jews and Heathens, was wont to be. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

The Romans compell'd them, contrary to all *federal* right and juftice, both with part of Sardinia, their lawful territory, and alfo to pay them for the future a double tribute. *Grev.*

FE'D'ERARY. *n.f.* [from *fedus*, Latin.] A confederate; an accomplice.

She's a traitor, and Camillo is
A *fedary* with her. *Shakespeare.*

FE'DERATE. *adj.* [*federatus*, Latin.] Leagued; joined in confederacy.

FEE. *n.f.* [*feoh*, Saxon; *fer*, Danish, cattle; *feudum*, low Latin; *feu*, Scottish.]

1. [In law.] All lands and tenements that are held by any acknowledgment of fuperiority to a higher lord. All lands and tenements, wherein a man hath a perpetual eftate to him and his heirs, &c. are divided into *allodium* and *feudum*: *allodium* is every man's own land, which he poffeffes merely in his own right, without acknowledgment of any fervice, or payment of any rent to any other. *Feudum*, or *fee*, is that which we hold by the benefit of another, and in name whereof we owe fervices, or pay rent, or both, to a fuperior lord. And alfo our land in England, the crown-land, which is in the king's own hands, in right of his crown, excepted, is in the nature of *feudum*: for though a man have land by defcent from his ancestors, or bought it for his money; yet is the land of fuch a nature, that it cannot come to any, either by defcent or purchafe, but with the burthen that was laid upon him who had novel fee, or firft of all received it as a benefit from his lord, to him and to all fuch to whom it might defend, or

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be any way conveyed from him. So that no man in England
has *directum a minium*, that is, the very property or demise
in any land, but the prince in right of his crown; for though
he that has fee has *ius perpetuum & utile dominium*, yet he
owes a duty for it, and therefore it is not simply his own.
Fee is divided into two sorts; fee-absolute, otherwise called
fee-simple, and fee-conditional, otherwise termed fee-tail:
fee-simple is that whereof we are seized in those general words,
To us and our heirs for ever: fee-tail is that whereof we are
seized to us and our heirs, with limitation; that is, the heirs
of our body, &c. And fee-tail is either general or special:
general is where land is given to a man, and the heirs of his
body: fee-tail special is that where a man and his wife are
seized of land to them and the heirs of their two bodies. *Cowel.*
Or like a lawyer, when he land would let,
Or fell fee-fimples in his matter's name. *Hubbard's Tale.*
Here's the lord of the foil come to seize me for a fray, for
entering his fee-simple without leave. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

2. Property; peculiar.
What concern they?
The general cause; or is it a fee-grief,
Due to some fine breach? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

3. Reward; gratification; recompense.
These be the ways by which, without reward,
Livings in courts be gotten, though full hard;
For nothing there is done without a fee. *Hubbard's Tale.*
Not helping, death's my fee;
But if I help, what do you promise me? *Shakespeare.*

4. Payments occasionally claimed by persons in office.
Now that God and friends
Have turn'd my captive state to liberty,
At our enlargement what are they due fees? *Shak. Hen. VI.*
He does not reject the person's pretensions, who does not
know how to explain them, or refuse doing a good office for
a man, because he cannot pay the fee of it. *Addison's Spectator.*

6. Portion; pittance; share. Obsolete.
In pruning and trimming all manner of trees,
Referre to each cattle their property fees. *Tufl's Husbandry.*
FE'FE'FARM. *n. f.* [*fee and farm.*] Tenure by which lands are
held from a superior lord.
John surrendered his kingdoms to the pope, and took them
back again, to hold in *fe'farm*; which brought him into such
trouble, as all his lifetime after he was posset with fear. *Davies.*
To FE'F. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To reward; to pay.
No man can fees the fun, no man purchases the light, nor errs
if he walks by it. *South's Sermons.*
Watch the difcase in times; for when within
The droply rages and extends the skin,
In vain for hellebore the patient cries,
And fees the doctor; but too late is wife. *Dryden's Persius.*

2. To bribe.
I have long loved her, and ingrossed opportunities to meet
her; feed every slight occasion, that could but nigardly give
me sight of her. *Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

3. To keep in hire.
There's not a thane of them but in his house
I have a fervant *fe'ble*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
FEEBLE *adj.* [*fe'ble*, French.] Weak; debilitated; sickly;
infirm; without strength of body or mind.
The men carried all the *feble* upon asses to Jericho. 2 *Chron.*
Command th' assistance of a faithful friend,
But *feible* are the succours I can send. *Dryden's Æneid.*
How I have lov'd, excuse my fal'tring tongue;
My spirits feebly, and my pains are strong. *Dryden.*
We carry the image of God in us, a rational and immortal
soul; and though we are now miserable and *feebly*, yet we
aspire after eternal happiness, and finally expect a great exal-
tation of all our natural powers. *Bentley's Sermons.*
A crutch that helps the weak along,
Supports the *feebly*, but retards the strong. *Smith.*
To FE'BLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To weaken; to en-
feebly; to deprive of strength or power. Not in use.
Or as a cattle reared high and round,
By brittle engines and malicious flight
Is undermined from the lowest ground,
And her foundation forc'd and *feebled* quite. *Fairy Queen.*
Shall that victorious hand be *feebled* here,
That in your chambers gave you chastisement? *Sb. K. John.*
FEEBLELY *adv.* [*fe'blely*, French.] Weak of mind
deficient in resolution and energy.
Warn them that are unfeely, comfort the *feebly* minded,
patron the weak, be patient toward all men.
FE'BLENESS. *n. f.* [from *fe'ble*.] Weakness; imbecility; in-
firmity; want of strength.
A better head Rome's glorious body fits,
Than his that thakes for age and *feebledness*. *Shak. Tit And.*
Some in their latter years, through the *feebledness* of
limbs, have been forced to study upon their knees. *South.*
FE'BLELY, *adv.* [from *fe'ble*.] Weakly; without strength.

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Like mine, thy gentle numbers *feebly* creep ;
Thy tragick mule gives *famines*, thy comick *feck*. Dryden.

To FEED. *v. a.* [*fedon*, Gothic; *pecan*, *peccan*, Saxon.]

1. To supply with food.
Her heart and bowels through her back he drew,
And fed the bounds that help'd him to pursue. Dryden.
Boerneave *fed* a sparrow with bread four days, in which
time it eat more than its own weight. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

2. To supply; to furnish.
A conflate nook arifes from the warm springs that *feed*
the many baths with which this island is stocked. Addison.
The breadth of the bottom of the hopper must be half the
length of a barleycorn, and near as long as the rollers, that it
may not *feed* them too fast. Mortimer's Husbandry.

3. To graze; to confume by cattle.
Once in three years *feed* your mowing lands, if you can-
not get manure constantly to keep them in heart. Mortimer.
The frock will spoil the grafs; for which reason take care to
feed it clofe before Winter. Mortimer's Husbandry.

4. To nourish; to cherish.
How oft from pomp and flate did I remove,
To *feed* despair, and cherish hopelefs love? Prior.

5. To keep in hope or expectation.
Barbarossa learned the strength of the emperor, craftily
feeding him with the hope of liberty. Kneller's *Hift. of the Turks*.

6. To delight; to entertain; to keep from satiety.
The alteration of fenes, fo it be without noife, *feeds* and
relieves the eye, before it be full of the same object. Bacon.

To FEED. *v. n.*

1. To take food. Chiefly applied to animals food.
To *feed* were belft at home;
From thence the fawce to meat is ceremony;
Meeting were bare without it. Shakeſpeare's *Macbeth*.

2. To prey; to live by eating.
I am not covetous of gold;
Nor care I, who doth *feed* upon my coſt. Shakeſ. *Hen. V.*
You cry againſt the noble nectar, who,
Under the gods, keep you in awe, which elfe
Would *feed* on one another. Shakeſp. *Coriolanus*.
Galen ſpeaketh of the curing of the cirrhous of the liver by
milk of a cow, that *feedeth* upon certain herbs. Bacon.
Some birds *feed* upon the berries of this vegetable. Brown.
He *feeds* on fruits, which, of their own accord,
The willing groves and laden trees afford. Dryden's *Virg.*
The Brachmans were all of the ſame race, lived in fields
and woods, and *fed* only upon rice, milk, or herbs. Temple.
All *feed* on one vain patron, and enjoy
Th' extenſive bleſſing of his luxury. Pope's *Eſſay on Man*.

3. To paſture; to place cattle to feed.
If a man ſhall cauſe a field to be eaten, and ſhall put in his
beaſt, and ſhall *feed* in another man's field, he ſhall make
reſtitution. Ex. xxii. 5.

4. To grow fat or plump.
FEED. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Food; that which is eaten.
A fearful deer then looks moſt about when he comes to the
beſt feed, with a ſhugging kind of tremor through all his
principal parts. Sney, b. ii.
An old worked ox ſats as well as a young one: their *feed*
is much cheaper, becauſe they eat no oats. Mortimer's *Huſb.*

2. Paſture.
Besides his cote, his flocks and bounds of *feed*
Are now on ſale. Shakeſpeare's *As you like it*.

FEEDER. *n. f.* [from *Feed*.]

1. One that gives food.
The beaſt offers his keeper, and looks up,
Not to his maſter's, but his *feeder's* hand. Denham.

2. An exciter; an encourager.
When thou do'ſt hear I am as I have been,
Approach me, and thou ſhalt be as thou waſt;
The tutor and *feeder* of my riots. Shakeſ. *Henry IV.*

3. One that eats.
With eager feeding, food doth choak the *feeder*. Shakeſ.
We meet in Ariltole with one kind of thruſh, called the
miſſel-thruſh, or *feeder* upon miſſeltoe. Brown's *Vulgar Err.*

4. One that eats nicely; one that lives luxuriouſly.
But that our feaſts
In every meſs have folly, and the *feeders*
Jeſt with it as a cuſtom, I ſhould blun-
de to ſee you fo attired. Shakeſpeare's *Winter's Tale*.
But ſuch fine *feeders* are no gueſts for me;
Riſe agrees not with frugality:
Then, with me thy unſaſhionable man am I,
With me thy *feſt* ſtaves for want of ivory. Dryden's *Juven.*

To FEEL. *pret. felt*; *part. paſſ. felt*. *v. n.* [ſelan, ſaxon.]

1. To have perception of things by the touch.
The ſenſe of *feeling* can give us a notion of extenſion,
ſhape, and all other ideas that enter at the eye, except co-
lours. Addiſon's *Spectator*, N^o. 411.

2. To ſearch by feeling. See FEELER.

3. To have a quick ſenſibility of good or evil, right or wrong.
Man, who *feels* for all mankind.

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Pope.

4. To feel.

